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Vol. III, No. 3

OCTOBER 1, 1923

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION

# University of North Carolina Extension Bulletin



# STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

A Program for Women's Clubs

By R. D. W. Connor

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS CHAPEL HILL, N. C. Entered as Second-Class Matter

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# UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION

# University of North Carolina Extension Bulletin

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By R. D. W. CONNOR

Kenan Professor of History and Government



A Program for Women's Clubs

Issued by the Bureau of Public Discussion

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

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# THE INEVITABLE "WORD OF EXPLANATION."

This program does not pretend to cover the "History of North Carolina"; it is simply, as its title states, a list of "studies" in our history. The subjects selected for study are not exhaustive, but merely illustrative.

No effort has been made to give a complete bibliography. The references listed are to publications that are to be found in many private libraries as well as libraries of the following:

The University Extension Division, Chapel Hill, N. C. The North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C. The North Carolina Library Commission, Raleigh, N. C.

The outline following each topic is suggestive only; those who wish more detailed outlines, as well as more nearly complete bibliographies, will find both in *Boyd and Hamilton*: "A Syllabus of North Carolina History." (Durham.)

R. D. W. CONNOR.

Chapel Hill, N. C. March 12, 1923. and the same of th the particular policy and the contract a

# WHAT IS THE STATE?

What do we mean by the State? By the State I mean something more than acres of land and millions of people; something more than constitutions and laws, than governors and legislatures, than courts and constables and prisons. I mean something more than material wealth and political power. The State of North Carolina is not the fifty-two thousand square miles of territory lying between Virginia and South Carolina, the Atlantic and the Blue Ridge; nor is it the two millions of people whose homes are here. The State is not to be found in the Capitol at Raleigh, nor in the courthouses of our ninetyeight counties.\* Soil and climate, field and forest, rivers and mountains, mills and factories, cottages and mansions, schools and churches,—all these are but the outward and visible forms of the real, living State. . . . If these things constituted the real State, it would be but a dead thing, the same vesterday, today, and forever.

But the State is not a dead thing. It is a living, breathing, changing organism, never today what it was yesterday, and never to be tomorrow what it is today. The State of 1909 is not the State of 1809. Every generation in the past has added its contribution, modifying its character and changing its ideals; and every generation in the future must contribute something for good or ill. . . . . In the contributions of all the generations that have gone before us, and in the contributions that we shall make to the generations that shall come after us, we find the real State. . . . That State we find in the hearts and minds of the people; in all they have been in the past; in all they are in the present; in all they hope to be in the future; in the memories of the men and events by which in peace and in war, in the council-chamber and on the battle-field, we have won our place among the people of the American Union; in the ideals upon which the State was founded by the fathers, and in the aspirations that stir in us a desire to serve the State and worthily to maintain what they have nobly secured.—R. D. W. Connor, Memorial Day: An Interpretation (1909).

<sup>\*</sup>Now 100; Avery and Hoke were established in 1911.

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# **ABBREVIATIONS**

- The following abbreviations are used in the reference citations: Ashe, History:—Ashe, Samuel A'Court,—History of North Carolina, Vol. I, 1584-1783. (Greensboro, 1908.)
- Boyd, History:—Boyd, William K.,—History of North Carolina, Vol. II: The Federal Period, 1783-1860. (Chicago, 1919.)
- Biog. Hist.:—Ashe, Samuel A'Court (editor);—Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present. 8 vols. (Greensboro, 1905-1907.)
- Booklet:—The North Carolina Booklet, 21 vols. (Raleigh, 1901-1922.)
- Connor: Race Elements:—Connor, R. D. W.; Race Elements in the White Population of North Carolina. (North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College Historical Publications. No. 1. Greensboro, 1920.)
- Connor: Revolutionary Leaders:—Connor, R. D. W.;—Revolutionary Leaders of North Carolina. (Ibid. No 2, 1916.)
- Connor: Ante-Bellum Builders:—Connor, R. D. W.;—Ante-Bellum Builders of North Carolina. (Ibid. No. 3, 1914.)
- Connor: History:—Connor, R. D. W.; History of North Carolina, Vol I: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods, 1584-1783. (Chicago, 1919.)
- Hamilton: History:—Hamilton, J. G. de Roulhac;—History of North Carolina, Vol. III: North Carolina Since 1860. (Chicago, 1919.)
- Hamilton: Party Politics:—Hamilton, J. G. de Roulhac; Party Politics in North Carolina, 1835-1860. (Chapel Hill, 1916.)
- Hamilton: Reconstruction:—Hamilton, J. G. de Roulhac;—Reconstruction in North Carolina. (New York, 1914.)
- Hill: History:—Hill, Daniel Harvey;—Young People's History of North Carolina. (Charlotte, 1907.)
- Hoyt: Murphey Papers:—Hoyt, William Henry;—Papers of Archibald DeBow Murphev. 2 vols. (Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission. Raleigh, 1914.)
- Sprunt:—James Sprunt Historical Publications. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.)
- Proc. Lit. & Hist. Assn.—Proceedings of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina.
- Trinity Hist. Papers:—Papers of the Trinity College Historical Society.

#### FIRST MEETING

DatePlace	
-----------	--

# General Topic: The Land and its People

"The 27 day of Aprill, in the yeare of our redemption, 1584, we departed the West of England, with two barkes well furnished with men and victuals. . . . The second of July, we found shole water, wher we smelt so sweet, and so strong a smel, as if we had bene in the midst of some delicate garden abounding with all kinde of odoriferous flowers, by which we were assured, that the land could not be farre distant. ... the fourth of the same moneth we arrived upon the coast. . . . we viewed the land about us, being, whereas we first landed, . . . so full of grapes, as the very beating and surge of the Sea overflowed them, of which we found such plentie, . . . that I thinke in all the world the like abundance is not to be found. . . . . This Island had many goodly woodes full of Deere, Conies, Hares, and Fowle, . . . in incredible abundance. . . . . The King's brother . . . sent us every day . . . divers kindes of fruites, Melons, Walnuts, Cucumbers, Gourdes, Pease, and divers rootes, and fruites very excellent good, and of their Countrey corne, which is very white, faire, and well tasted. . . . The soile is the most plentifull, sweete, fruitfull and wholesome of all the worlde: there are above fourteene severall sweete smelling timber trees, and the most part of their underwoods are Bays and such like: they have those Oakes that we have, but farre greater and better. . . . We were entertained [by the natives] with all love and kindnesse, and with as much bountie (after their manner) as they could possibly devise. We found the people most gentle, loving, and faithful, voide of all guile and treason, and such as live after the maner of the golden age."-Report of Amadas and Barlow to Sir Walter Raleigh of their voyage to Roanoke, 1584.

FIRST PAPER: BY.....

Subject: The Land of the Long Leaf Pine.

a. Evolution of modern boundaries.

b. Natural divisions: (1) Coastal Plain; (2) Piedmont Plateau;(3) Mountain Region.

- c. Chief water courses.
- d. Mountain ranges.
- e. Flora and fauna.
- f. Characteristic products.
- g. Influence of geography on our history.

North Carolina and Its Resources (Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, 1896); Ruffin, Sketches of Lower North Carolina; Vance, Sketches of North Carolina; Hale, Woods and Timbers of North Carolina; Bulletins (North Carolina Geological Survey, Chapel Hill); Bulletins (North Carolina Club, Chapel Hill); for history of boundary lines see Connor, History, Chs. II, V, IX, XIV: and Boyd, History, Ch. IV.

SECOND PAPER: By.....

Subject: THE NOBLE RED MAN.

- a. Origin and number of North Carolina Indians.
- b. Principal tribes and their hunting grounds:

Tuscarora.

Catawba.

Cherokee.

- c. Minor tribes.
- d. Physical characteristics.
- e. Government, customs, religion.
- f. Influence on North Carolina history.

#### REFERENCES:

Indians of North Carolina (U. S. Senate Document, No. 677); Royce, The Cherokee Nation of Indians (Bureau of American Ethnology, 5th Annual Report); Mooney, Myths of the Cherokee (Ibid, 19th Annual Report, Part I); Stringfield, The North Carolina Cherokee Indians (Booklet, III-2); Kand, North Carolina Indians (Sprunt, XII-2); Brickell, Natural History of North Carolina, pp. 277-408 (Grimes edition, 1910).

THIRD PAPER: BY

Subject: Myths and Legends of the Cherokee.

- a. Brief history of the Cherokee.
- b. Number and territory.
- c. Characteristic myths and legends.

#### REFERENCE:

Mooney, Myths of the Cherokee (Bureau of American Ethnology, 19th Annual Report, Part I).

## SECOND MEETING

Date	Place

# General Topic: The Carolina Proprietary

"CAROLINA is a fair and spacious Province on the Continent of America: so called in honor of His Sacred Majesty that now is, Charles the Second, whom God Preserve; and His Majesty hath been pleas'd to grant the same to certain Honourable Persons, who in order to the speedy settling of the same, have granted divers privileges and advantages to such as shall transport themselves and Servants in convenient time; This Province lying so neer Virginia, and yet more Southward, enjoys the fertility and advantages thereof; and yet is so far distant, as to be freed from the inconstancy of the Weather, which is a great cause of the unhealthfulness thereof; also, being in the latitude of the Barmoodoes may expect the like healthfulness which it hath hitherto enjoy'd, and doubtless there is no plantation that ever the English went upon, in all respects so good as this: for though Barmoodes be wonderfully healthy and fruitful, yet is it but a Prison to the Inhabitants, who are so much streightned for want of room, and therefore many of them are come to Carolina, and more intend to follow. There is seated in this Province two Colonies already, one on the River Roanoak (now called Albemarle River) and borders on Virginia; the Other at Cape Feare, two degrees more Southerly."—First Description of Carolina, printed for Robert Horne, London, 1666.

FIRST PAPER: By....

# Subject: Settlers from Virginia.

- a. Geographical influences on settlement.
- b. Explorations in "South Virginia or Carolina."
- c. Settlers on the Albemarle.
- d. Motives for settlement.
- e. Character of early settlers.
- f. Growth of settlement, 1653-1663.

#### REFERENCES:

Ashe, History, Chs. VI-VIII; Connor, History, Chs. II-III; Hill, History, Chs. III, V-VII; Saunders, Colonial Records of North Carolina, Prefatory Notes, Vol. I; Cheshire, First Settlers

in North Carolina not Religious Refugees (Booklet, B-4); Albertson, In Ancient Albemarle.

SECOND PAPER: By.....

# Subject: A ROYAL GRANT.

- a. The Carolina Charters of 1663-1665.
- b. The True and Absolute Lords Proprietors of Carolina.
- c. Motives for the grant.
- d. The Proprietary government.

#### REFERENCES:

Ashe, History, Ch. V; Connor, History, Ch. III; Bassett, The Constitutional Beginnings of North Carolina; McCrady, History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1715, pp. 50-68; Battle, The Lords Proprietors of Carolina, (Booklet, IV-1).

THIRD PAPER: BY.....

Subject: George Durant, Pioneer of Democracy.

- a. Early life.
- b. Kilcocanen's grant.
- c. Career in North Carolina.
- d. Significance in the history of North Carolina.

#### REFERENCES:

Ashe, George Durant (Biog. Hist., I-257; also Booklet, IX-4); Connor, George Durant, (Makers of North Carolina History, Ch. II); also, History, Chs. II, IV; Phelps, Was George Durant Originally a Quaker? (Booklet, X-1).

## THIRD MEETING

# General Topic: Growth and Expansion

Date	Place
100	1 100

"Looking then to the cape [Cape Fear] for the idea and reason of its name, we find that it is the southernmost point of Smith's Island, a naked bleak elbow of sand, jutting far out into the ocean. Immediately in its front are the Frying Pan Shoals, pushing out still farther twenty miles to sea. Together they stand for warning and for woe; and together they catch the long majestic roll of the Atlantic as it sweeps through a thousand miles of grandeur and power from the Arctic towards the Gulf. It is the playground of billows and tempests, the kingdom of silence and awe, disturbed by no sound save the seagull's shriek and the breakers' roar. Its whole aspect is suggestive not of repose and beauty, but of desolation and terror. Imagination cannot adorn it. Romance cannot hallow it. Local pride cannot soften it. There it stands today, bleak and threatening and pitiless, as it stood three hundred years ago, when Grenville and White came near unto death upon its sands. And there it will stand, bleak and threatening and pitiless, until the earth and sea give up their dead. And as its nature, so its name, is now, always has been, and always will be, the Cape of Fear."—George Danis.

FIRST PAPER: By....

Subject: De Graffenried's Townlet on the Neuse.

- a. The Swiss Protestants of Berne.
- b. The Palatines: Persecution and migration to England.
- c. Plans for colonization.
- d. De Graffenried purchases land in Carolina.
- e. The coming of the Swiss and the Palatines.
- f. Founding of New Bern.
- g. The Tuscarora War, 1711-13.

#### REFERENCES:

Ashe, History, Ch. XV; Clark, Indian Massacre and Tuscarora War, 1711-13 (Booklet, II-3); Connor, History, Chs. V, VII; Hill, History, Ch. XII; Kennedy, Colonial New Berne, (Booklet, I-2); Brinson, Early History of Craven

## 14 STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

County, (Booklet, X-4); Todd, Von Graffenried's Account of the Founding of New Bern (Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission).

## SECOND PAPER: By.....

Subject: Settlers on the Cape Fear.

- a. Failure of early settlements, 1660-1667.
- b. Reasons for comparatively late settlement.
- c. The Moores of Goose Creek.
- d. Brunswick and Wilmington.
- e. Growth and development.

#### REFERENCES:

Andrews, Journal of a Lady of Quality, passim; Connor, Cornelius Harnett, Ch. I; also, History, Ch. X; also North Carolina Day Program, 1903; McKoy, Incidents of the Early and Permanent Settlement of the Cape Fear, (Booklet, VIII-3); Waddell, History of New Hanover County, Chs. I-II; Sprunt, Chronicles of the Cape Fear River; also Tales and Traditions of the Cape Fear.

## THIRD PAPER: BY.....

Subject: The Passing of the Proprietary.

- a. Failure of the proprietary government.
- b. Complaints of the people.
- c. Complaints of the Crown.
- d. Revolution of 1719 in South Carolina.
- e. North Carolina becomes a royal province.

#### REFERENCES:

Ashe, History, Ch. XVII; also Our Own Pirates (Booklet, II-2); Carr, Sale of Carolina to the King (Trinity Archive, March, 1902); Coulter, The Granville District (Sprunt, XIII-1); Connor, History, Ch. IX; McCrady, History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, Ch. XXX.

## FOURTH MEETING

General	Topic:	The	Stranger	Within	Our	Gates
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Date......Place....

"It is a remarkable history, that of Scotland, one of the most remarkable in the annals of men. Shut up in that narrow region of mountain and of lake, a land of storm and cold and mist, with no natural resources except a meager soil and a tempestuous sea to yield a hard-earned living; poor in this world's goods, few in number, for six hundred years these hardy people maintained their independence against their powerful foe to the southward, and only united at last upon equal terms. For six hundred years they kept their place among the nations, were the allies of France, were distinguished for their military virtues on the continent of Europe, and cherished a pride of race and country to which their deeds gave them an unclouded title. They did all these things, this little people, by hard fighting. For six hundred years they fought, sometimes in armies, sometimes in bands, always along the border, frequently among themselves. It was a terrible training. It did not tend to promote the amenities of life, but it gave slight chance to the timid or the weak. Those six centuries of bitter struggle for life and independence, waged continuously against nature and man, not only made the Scotch formidable in battle, renowned in every country in Europe, but they developed qualities of mind and character which became inseparable from the race. For it was not merely by exchanging blows that the Scotch maintained their national existence. Under the stress of all these centuries of trial they learned to be patient and persistent, with a fixity of purpose which never weakened, a tenacity which never slackened, and a determination which never wavered. The Scotch intellect, passing through the same severe ordeal, as it was quickened, tempered and sharpened, so it acquired a certain relentlessness in reasoning which it never lost. It emerged at last complete, vigorous, acute and penetrating. With these strong qualities of mind and character was joined an intensity of conviction which burned beneath the cool and calculating manner of which the stern and unmoved exterior gave no sign, like the fire of a furnace,

rarely flaming, but giving forth a fierce and lasting heat.—Henry Cabot Lodge, Address in the U. S. Senate on John C. Calhoun, March 12, 1910.

FIRST PAPER: By ....

Subject: THE COMING OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

- a. The Highlanders at home.
- b. "Dol a ah 'iarruidh an fhortain do North Carolina.\*
- c. The tartan on the Cape Fear.
- d. "King George and Broadswords."
- e. Contributions of the Highlanders to our history.

\*"Going to seek a fortune in North Carolina." (From a song popular in the Highlands of Scotland in the middle of the 18th century).

#### REFERENCES:

Connor, Race Elements, Ch. III; also History, Chs. X, XXI; also North Carolina Day Program, 1905; MacLean, Scotch-Highlanders in America; also Flora MacDonald in America; MacRae, Highland-Scotch Settlement in North Carolina (Booklet, IV-10); Hanna, Scotch-Irish in America, passim; Foote, Sketches of North Carolina, Chs. X-XIII; Noble, Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, (Booklet, III-11).

SECOND PAPER: BY.....

Subject: THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

- a. Origin of the name.
- b. The Plantation of Ulster, 1610.
- c. The search for liberty in America.
- d. Settlements on the frontier.
- e. Characteristics.
- f. Contributions to our history.

#### REFERENCES:

Ford, The Scotch-Irish in America; Hanna, The Scotch-Irish in America; Foote, Sketches of North Carolina; Connor, Race Elements, Ch. IV; also History, Ch. XI; McKelway, The Scotch-Irish of North Carolina, (Booklet, IV-11); North Carolina Day Program, 1907.

THIRD PAPER: BY.....

Subject: Our German Cousins.

- a. Why the Germans left home.
- b. To North Carolina via Pennsylvania.
- c. Wachovia.
- d. Lutheran and Reformed congregations.
- e. German customs and ideals.
- f. Victims of the Melting Pot.
- g. Our debt to the Germans.

Faust, The German Element in the United States; Connor, Race Elements, Ch. V; also History, Ch. XI; also North Carolina Day Program, 1908; Clewell, Wachovia in North Carolina; Fries, Records of the Moravians in North Carolina (Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission); Historic Sketch of the Reformed Church in North Carolina; Bernheim, History of the German Settlements and of the Lutheran Church in North and South Carolina; Nixon, German Settlers in Lincoln County and Western North Carolina (Sprunt, II-2).

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# FIFTH MEETING

General	Topic:	How	Our	Ancestors	Lived
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"The Europians, or Christians of North-Carolina, are a streight, tall, well-limbed and active People. . . . The men who frequent the Woods, and labour out of Doors, or use the Waters, the vicinity of the Sun makes Impressions on them; but as for the Women who do not expose themselves to the Weather, they are often very fair, and well-featured, as you shall meet with any where, and have very Brisk and Charming Eyes; and as well and finely shaped, as any Women in the World. . . . They marry generally very young, some at Thirteen or Fourteen; and she that continues unmarried, until Twenty, is reckoned a stale maid, which is a very indifferent Character in that Country. . . . The Children . . . are very Docile and apt to learn any thing, as any Children in Europe. . . . . The young Men are generally of a bashful, sober Behaviour, few proving Prodigale, to spend what the Parents with Care and Industry have left them. . . . The Girls are not only bred to the Needle and Spinning, but to the Dairy and domestic Affairs, which many of them manage with a great deal of prudence and conduct, though they are very young. ... The Women are most Industrious in these Parts, and many of them by their good Housewifery make a great deal of Cloath of their Cotton, Wool, and Flax, and some of them weave their own Cloath with which they decently Apparel their whole Family though large; . . . Pride seldom banishing Housewifery. . . . The Men are very ingenious in several Handycraft Businesses, and in building their Canoes and Houses. ... Their Furniture, as with us, consists of Pewter, Brass, Tables, Chairs, . . . The better sort have tolerable Quantities of Plate, with other convenient, ornamental and valuable Furniture. . . . All sorts of handicrafts, such as carpenters, coopers, bricklayers, plasterers, shoemakers, tanners, tailors, weavers, and most other sorts of tradesmen, may with small beginnings, and good industry, soon thrive well in this place, and provide good estates and all manner of necessaries for their families."-John Brickell, Natural History of North Carolina, 1737.

FIRST PAPER: BY

Subject: Domestic Life in Colonial Carolina.

- a. Social classes and distinctions.
- b. Colonial houses and furnishings.
- c. Products of the plantation.
- d. Travel and transportation.
- e. Social customs and habits.
- f. Sports and recreations.

#### REFERENCES:

Andrews: Colonial Folkways; Connor, History, Ch. XII; Hill, History, Ch. XIV; Holladay, Social Conditions in Colonial North Carolina (Booklet, III-10); Grimes, Some Notes on Colonial North Carolina, 1700-1750, (Booklet, V-2); Raper, Social Life in Colonial North Carolina (Booklet, III-5); Pittman, Industrial Life in Colonial North Carolina, (Booklet, VII-1); Poe, Indians, Slaves, and Tories; Our Eighteenth Century Legislation Regarding Them (Booklet, IX-1); Brickell, Natural History of North Carolina (Grimes edition, 1910).

SECOND PAPER: By.....

Subject: Religion and Education.

- a. Religious conditions prior to 1700.
- b. The fight for an establishment.
- · c. Pioneers of dissent.
  - d. Church and schools.
  - e. The coming of the schoolmaster.
  - f. Educational ideals and practices.

#### REFERENCES:

Connor, History, Ch. XII; Hill, History, Ch. XIV; Haywood, The Story of Queen's College (Booklet, XI-3); Weeks, Religious Development in the Province of North Carolina; also Church and State in North Carolina; Oliver, The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Province of North Carolina (Sprunt, IX-1); Knight, Public School Education in North Carolina, Chs. I-IV; Smith, Schools in Colonial Times (Booklet, VIII-4). Consult also references under Fourth Meeting.

THIRD PAPER: BY.....

Subject: What Our Forefathers Read.

- a. Colonial libraries.
- b. The colonial press.

Connor, History, Ch. XII; Weeks, The Press of North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century; also Libraries and Literature in North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century; also Pre-Revolutionary Printers of North Carolina, (Booklet, XV-2); McRee, Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, passim; Grimes, North Carolina Wills and Inventories (contains numerous inventories of colonial libraries, listing titles).

## SIXTH MEETING

General	Topic:	Our	First	Family	Quarrel
Date				Place	
				"North	Carolina:

"We the subscribers, free and natural born subjects of George the Third, true and lawful King of Great Britain and all its Dependencies (whom God preserve), whose sacred person crown and dignity, we are ready and willing, at the expense of our lives and fortunes to defend, being fully convinced of the oppressive and arbitrary tendency of a late Act of Parliament, imposing Stamp duties on the inhabitants of this Province, and fundamentally subversive of the liberties and Charters of North America; truly sensible of the inestimable blessings of a free Constitution, gloriously handed down to us by our brave Forefathers, detesting Rebellion, yet preferring death to slavery, Do, with all loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, with all deference to the just Laws of our Country, and with a proper and necessary regard to ourselves and Posterity, hereby mutually and solemnly plight our faith and honor, that we will at any risque whatever, and whenever called upon, unite and truly and faithfully assist each other, to the best of our Power, in preventing entirely the operation of the Stamp Act.

"Witness our hands this 18th day of February 1766."—Stamp Act Association "which was signed by all the principal Gentlemen, Freeholders, and inhabitants of several Counties," at Wilmington.

FIRST PAPER: By

Subject: THE STAMP ACT ON THE CAPE FEAR.

- a. A new colonial policy.
- b. Parliament imposes a stamp tax.
- c. "Liberty, Property, and No Stamp Duties."
- d. "The Inhabitants in Arms."
- e. Captain Lobbs shows the white feather.
- f. Parliament changes its mind.
- g. The good news in North Carolina.

Ashe, History, Ch. XXI; Connor, Cornelius Harnett, Ch. III; also History, Ch. XVII; Waddell, History of New Hanover County, Ch. I; also The Stamp Act on the Cape Fear, (Booklet, I-3); Hill, History, Ch. XVII; Haywood, Administration of Governor Tryon, Chs. I-III.

SECOND PAPER: BY.....

Subject: THE LAST OF THE ROYAL GOVERNORS.

- a. Josiah Martin.
- b. The Governor and the General Assembly.
- c. Committees of Correspondence.
- d. The Provincial Congress, 1774-1775.
- e. The last Colonial Assembly.
- f. Preparations for rebellion.
- g. Martin seeks refuge in Fort Johnston.
- h. A "Savage and Audacious Mob."

#### REFERENCES:

Andrews, Journal of a Lady of Quality, pp. 144-215, 259-72, 330-33; Ashe, History, Ch. XXV; Connor, Cornelius Harnett, Ch. V; also History, Chs. XIX-XX; Pittman, The Revolutionary Congresses of North Carolina, (Booklet, II-6); Waddell, History of New Hanover County, passim; Sprunt, Chronicles of the Cape Fear River; also Tales and Traditions of the Cape Fear, passim.

THIRD PAPER: BY

Subject: John Harvey, Organizer of Revolution. Biographical sketch.

#### REFERENCES:

Ashe, History, Ch. XXV; Connor, John Harvey, (Booklet, VIII-1; also in Biog. Hist., IV-163; Revolutionary Leaders, Ch. II); also History, Ch. XIX; Saunders, Prefatory Notes, Colonial Records, IX, xlv-xlvii.

# SEVENTH MEETING

Date	Place

# General Topic: How We Set Up Housekeeping for Ourselves

"Resolved, That the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be impowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and laws for this Colony."—Resolution of Provincial Congress, April 12, 1776.

"Resolved, That Mr. President [and seventeen others] be a Committee to form, and lay before this House, a Bill of Rights, and Form of a Constitution for the Government of this State."—Resolution of Provincial Congress, November 13, 1776.

FIRST PAPER: By .....

SUBJECT: ORGANIZING FOR REVOLUTION.

- a. The Provincial Congresses.
- b. Committees of Safety.
- c. The Provincial Council:
- d. Personnel and organization.
- e. Powers and duties.
- f. Results.

#### REFERENCES:

Ashe, History, XXV; Connor, History, Chs. XXIX-XXXI; also Cornelius Harnett, Chs. VI-VII; Pittman, The Revolutionary Congresses of North Carolina, (Booklet, II-6); Whitaker, The Provincial Council and Committees of Safety in North Carolina, (Sprunt, No. 8).

SECOND PAPER: By.....

Subject: Independence and Self-Government.

- a. The Halifax Resolution of April 12, 1776.
- b. The Great Declaration.
- c. Proclaiming the Declaration to the people.
- d. Framing a new constitution.
- e. The independent government.
- f. Inauguration of the new government.

Ashe, History, Chs. XXIX-XXXII; Connor, History, Chs. XXII-XXIII; also Cornelius Harnett, Chs. VIII-IX; also Ante-Bellum Builders, Chs. I and III; Sikes, Transition from Colony to Commonwealth; also Our First Constitution, 1776, (Booklet VII-2); Nash, The North Carolina Constitution of 1776 and Its Makers, (Sprunt, II-2).

THIRD PAPER: BY.....

Subject: Cornelius Harnett.

Biographical sketch.

#### REFERENCES:

Connor, Cornelius Harnett, An Essay in North Carolina History; also briefer sketches in Booklet, V-3, Biog. Hist., II-152, Revolutionary Leaders, Ch. III; Smith, Our Debt to Cornelius Harnett, (N. C. University Magazine, May, 1907).

# EIGHTH MEETING

Date	Place

# General Topic: The Boys of '76

"As to further aid from North Carolina they have agreed to send us 2,000 more troops immediately. We have now upwards of 3,000 of their men with us, and I esteem this last augmentation as the highest possible mark of their affection for us and as the most convincing proof of their zeal for the glorious cause in which they are engaged. They have been so willing and ready on all occasions to afford us all the assistance in their power, that I shall ever love a North Carolinian, and join with General Moultrie in confessing that they have been the salvation of this country."—Charles Pinckney, in 1779.

FIRST PAPER: BY

Subject: FIGHTING WITH WASHINGTON.

- a. The North Carolina Continental Line.
- b. Brandywine and Germantown.
- c. Valley Forge and Monmouth.
- d. The Storming of Stony Point.

#### REFERENCES:

Ashe, History, Chs. XXIX-XXX, XXXIII-XXXIV; Connor, History, Chs. XXI, XXIV, XXVII; Nash, The Continental Line of North Carolina, (Booklet, XVII-3); Haywood, Number of North Carolinians in the Revolutionary War, (Booklet, XIV-5); King, Military Organizations of North Carolina during the American Revolution, (Booklet, VII-1); sketches of the following in Biog. Hist.: John Ashe (IV-36); Edward Buncombe (I-197); James Hogun (IV-196); Alexander Lillington (III-261); James Moore (II-298); Francis Nash (III-292); Jethro Sumner (V-395).

SECOND PAPER: BY.....

Subject: Turning the Tide of British Victory.

- a. Conquest of Georgia and South Carolina, 1779-1780.
- b. Preparations for conquest of North Carolina.
- c. Partisan bands of the Carolinas.
- d. Invasion of North Carolina, 1780.
- e. The British run into a 'Hornets' Nest."
- f. King's Mountain.
- g. Greene and Cornwallis.

Ashe, History, Chs. XXXVI-XXXVII; Connor, History, Chs. XXV-XXVI; Boyd, Battle of King's Mountain, (Booklet, VIII-4); Hill, Greene's Retreat, (Booklet, I-7); also History, Chs. XXII-XXIV; Roosevelt, Winning of the West, II, Ch. IX; Henderson, Isaac Shelby, (Booklet, XVI-3); Schenck, North Carolina 1780-81, passim.

THIRD PAPER: BY

Subject: RICHARD CASWELL.

Biographical sketch.

#### REFERENCES:

Ashe, History, Chs. XXXIII-XXXIV; Brooks, Richard Caswell, (Biog. Hist. III-65); Connor, History, Ch. XXIII; also Revolutionary Leaders, Ch. IV.

## NINTH MEETING

Date	Place

# General Topic: Shall We Join the Union?

"From North Carolina came [to the Federal Convention of 1787] Alexander Martin, William R. Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Hugh Williamson, who, at the critical moment, prevented a catastrophe and saved the Convention from dissolution. When the Connecticut compromise—which proposed that the new Congress should be made up of two Houses, one representing the States in proportion to their population, the other giving an equal vote to each State-was trembling in the balance, North Carolina saved the Convention by deserting her larger associates. . . . Four of the six States . . . which demanded a proportional representation in that branch [Senate] still stubbornly refused to yield that vital point. Victory was only won by pledging Massachusetts to neutrality . . . and by the bold and determined stand taken by North Carolina in favor of justice to the smaller States. In response to the signal Davie had given on June 30, North Carolina broke away at the critical moment from her great associates and gave a majority of one to the smaller States."—Hannis Taylor, The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution, pp. 45, 199. FIRST PAPER: By.....

Subject: How North Carolina Saved the Federal

Constitution.

- a. Why a new Federal Government was needed.
- b. Call for a Federal Convention.
- c. North Carolina's response.
- d. Delegates from North Carolina.
- e. Their contributions to the Federal Constitution.

#### REFERENCES:

Beard, An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; Boyd, History, Ch. II; Taylor, Origin and Growth of the American Constitution, passim; Hamilton, William R. Davie, (Sprunt, No. 7); Wagstaff, State Rights and Political Parties in North Carolina; also Federalism in North Carolina (Sprunt, IX-2); also sketches in Biog. Hist. of Hugh Williamson (V-458); William R. Davie (VI-188); Alexander

Martin (III-274); William Blount (III-25); Richard Dobbs Spaight (IV-397).

SECOND PAPER: By.

Subject: NORTH CAROLINA CHANGES HER MIND.

- a. The new constitution before the people.
- b. Federalists and Anti-Federalists.
- c. James Iredell and Willie Jones.
- d. North Carolina refuses to ratify, 1788.
- e. Inauguration of the new Federal Government.
- f. North Carolina ratifies, 1789.

Boyd, History, Ch. II; Connor, H. G., The Conventions of 1788-89 and the Federal Constitution (Booklet, IV-4); also James Iredell (Booklet, XI-4); Irby, An Old Time North Carolina Election (Proc. Lit. & Hist. Assn., 1921); Pierson, The Sovereign State of North Carolina, 1787-1789, (Proc. Lit. & Hist. Assn., 1916); Wagstaff, State Rights and Political Parties in North Carolina; Raper, Why North Carolina at First Refused to Ratify the Constitution (Reports of the American Historical Association, 1905, Vol. I); Best, Adoption of the Federal Constitution in North Carolina (Trinity Hist. Papers, Series V).

THIRD PAPER: BY

Subject: Samuel Johnston.

Biographical sketch.

#### REFERENCES:

Ashe, Samuel Johnston (Biog. Hist., IV-241); Connor, Samuel Johnston (Booklet, XI-4); also History, XXI; McRee, Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, passim; consult also titles cited under preceding subject.

## TENTH MEETING

DatePla	.ce
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# General Topic: Education for Citizenship

"That a school or schools be established by the Legislature, for the convenient Instruction of youth, with such Salaries to Masters, paid by the Public as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful Learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities."—Art. XLI, Constitution of North Carolina, 1776.

FIRST PAPER: BY

Subject: The University of North Carolina.

- a. The Constitutional mandate.
- b. Charter and organization.
- c. Location and cornerstone.
- d. Early faculty, students, and curriculum.
- e. Development, 1792-1868.
- f. The closed doors, 1868.
- g. Contributions to the State, 1792-1868.

#### REFERENCES:

Battle, History of the University of North Carolina, Vol. 1; Boyd, History, passim; Murphey, University Address of 1827 (in Hoyt, Murphey Papers, II-341; also in Peele, Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians, 128); Weeks, University of North Carolina in the Civil War; Connor, University in the Sixties (University News Letter, Aug. 15, 1917, Vol. III, No. 38).

SECOND PAPER: BY.....

# Subject: Schools for Everybody.

- a. The Constitutional mandate.
- b. The Murphey educational program.
- c. The Literary Board.
- d. School law and election of 1839.
- e. The Common School system, 1840-1852.
- f. The Common Schools under Calvin H. Wiley, 1852-1865.

#### REFERENCES:

Boyd, History, Chs. V, XIII; Coon, Public Education in North Carolina, 1790-1840 (Public Education in North Carolina: A Documentary History, 1790-1840; Introduction); Connor, Ante-

Bellum Builders, Chs. II, IV; Knight, Public School Education in North Carolina, passim; also Public Education in the South, passim; Hoyt, Archibald D. Murphey (Biog. Hist., IV-340); see also Murphey Papers, II-49, 61); Smith, History of Education in North Carolina, passim; Weeks, Calvin Henderson Wiley and the Origin of the Common Schools of North Carolina.

THIRD PAPER: BY.....

# Subject: WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE.

- a. Brief sketch of career prior to 1787.
- b. Delegate to Convention of 1787.
- c. Advocate of ratification of Federal Constitution.
- d. Legislative career and policies.
- e. Father of the University of North Carolina.
- f. Governor.
- g. A mission of peace, 1799-1800.
- h. Later years.

#### REFERENCES:

Battle, History of the University, passim; Boyd, History, passim; Clark, William R. Davie (Peele, Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians; Hamilton, Willam Richardson Davie (Sprunt, No. 7); Carr, William Richardson Davie; Murphey, University Address of 1827 (Hoyt, Murphey Papers, II-341); Ashe, William Richardson Davie (Biog. Hist., VI-188).

### ELEVENTH MEETING

Date	Place

# General Topic: Sectional Controversies

"A Constitution which suited the Condition of a State in the Year 1776, and which had an Operation at that Time strictly conformable to the Principles of Representative Government, may have become by the Change of Circumstances, unsuited to the Condition of the State at this time, and Anti-republican in its Operation. It is Referred to Your Committee to enquire Whether such a Change of Circumstances has taken place in North Carolina since the Year 1776, and Whether such defects exist in the Constitution as require the Interposition of the sovereign power. . . .

"The Principal defect is the Inequality of Representation in the Legislature. In the Year 1776, this Inequality existed in a small degree only. Since that Time, the increased Population in the Western and the Division of Counties in the Eastern Part of the State, have produced an Inequality, that militates against the first Principles of a Republican System of Government. 'That a Majority should govern,' is one of those first Principles. The Condition of the State has so changed since the Constitution was adopted, that this Principle no longer Operates. The Political Power now resides in a small Minority. . . . About one third of the White Population elect a Majority of the Members to the General Assembly. The Constitution of North Carolina has adopted as the Basis of Representation . . . the mere territorial limits of Counties. In this Respect it is defective in principle and unjust in Operation and it is evident that this injustice is daily increasing. The time is not far distant when without some Change in the Constitution, three fourths of the People will be under the Dominion of one fourth."—Archibald D. Murphey, Report to the General Assembly, 1816.

FIRST PAPER: BY....

Subject: Quarreling over the Family Inheritance.

- a. Social, economic, and political conditions, 1790-1830.
- b. The Murphey program of economic development.
- c. Conflicting sectional interests.

- d. Comparative growth of East and West, 1776-1830.
- e. East maintains political supremacy.
- f. Demands of the West.

Boyd, History, Chs. V, VIII; also Antecedents of the Convention of 1835 (South Atlantic Quarterly, IX, 1-2); Connor, Ante-Bellum Builders; Hamilton, Party Politics, Ch. II; Weaver, Internal Improvements in North Carolina.

# SECOND PAPER: By.....

Subject: THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

- a. Undemocratic character of the Constitution of 1776.
- b. Agitation for reform, 1790-1830.
- c. The convention campaign of 1834.
- d. The Convention of 1835.

Personnel and organization.
Typical debates.
Proposed amendments.

- e. The people pass on the amendments.
- f. Free and equal suffrage.

#### REFERENCES:

Boyd, History, Chs. VIII, XV-XVI; Connor, Ante-Bellum Builders, Ch. III; Connor, H. G., Convention of 1835 (Booklet, XVIII-2); Creecy, Grandfather's Tales of North Carolina History, passim; Hamilton, Party Politics, Chs. X-XVI; Debates in the Convention of 1835.

THIRD PAPER: BY.....

Subject: WILLIAM GASTON.

Biographical sketch.

#### REFERENCES:

Battle, W. H., William Gaston (Peele, Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians); Battle, R. H., William Gaston, (Biog. Hist., II-99); Boyd, History, passim; Connor, H. G., William Gaston; see also Gaston's speeches in the Debates in the Convention of 1835.

# TWELFTH MEETING

Date	Place
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# General Topic: The Spirit of Humanity

"I come not to urge personal claims, nor to seek individual benefits. I appear as the advocate of those who cannot plead their own cause; I come as the friend of those who are deserted, oppressed, and desolate. In the Providence of God, I am the voice of the maniac whose piercing cries from the dreary dungeons of your jails penetrate not your halls of legislation. I am the hope of the poor crazed beings who pine in the cells, and stalls, and cages of your poorhouses. I am the revelation of hundreds of wailing, suffering creatures, hidden in your private dwellings, and in pens and cabins, shut out, cut off from all healing influences, from all mind-resting cures."—Dorothea L. Dix in Memorial to the North Carolina Legislature of 1848 in behalf of a State hospital for the insane.

FIRST PAPER: By.....

Subject: Teaching the Deaf to Hear, the Blind to See.

- a. Brief history of education of the Deaf and the Blind.
- b. Murphey proposes a school for the Deaf.
- c. North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.
- d. North Carolina's first school for the Deaf.
- e. William D. Cooke.
- f. Development of our schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

#### REFERENCES:

Boyd, History, Ch. XIII; Hoyt, Murphey's Reports on Education, 1816-1817 (Murphey Papers, II. 49-56, 61-83); North Carolina Manual, any number since 1913; Biennial Reports of schools for Deaf and Blind.

SECOND PAPER: BY.

Subject: Hospitals for the Mentally Sick.

- a. Unscientific views and treatment of insanity.
- b. Work of Phillipe Pinel.
- c. Dorothea L. Dix, Apostle of Humanity.
- d. Our first hospital for the mentally sick.
- e. Development of our State system of charities.

Boyd, History, Ch. XIII; Connor, James C. Dobbin (Biog. Hist., VI-209); Tiffany, Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix; Dix, Memorial to the Legislature of 1848 (Public Documents of 1848); Biennial Reports of State Hospitals (Public Documents); North Carolina Manual (any issue since 1913).

THIRD PAPER: BY....

Subject: John Motley Morehead; Architect and Builder of Public Works.

Biographical sketch.

#### REFERENCES:

Boyd, History, passim; Connor, John Motley Morehead (Proc. Lit. and Hist. Assn, 1912); Hamilton, Party Politics, Chs. V-VIII; Smith, John Motley Morehead, (Biog. Hist., II-250); Konkle, John Motley Morehead and the Development of North Carolina, (especially valuable for reprints in full of Governor Morehead's public addresses and State papers; for his messages to the Legislature see Chs. X-XI).

## THIRTEENTH MEETING

Date	Place

# General Topic: Our Second Family Quarrel

"After all the centuries of civilization, the efforts of learning to teach the selfish conservation of life, the values of self-realization, the sharp calculations that personal ambition makes, there emerges in your example once more the epic paradox; 'He that saveth his life shall lose it' and he that loseth his life in great service shall save it. The unforgetting affection of the world is reserved for those who careless of fame and self-aggrandizement have thrown their lives at the foot of a great cause: a Regulus, a Wolfe, a Sidney, a Pettigrew, a Christ; for men who give their lives for a bit of paper, if that paper means freedom; for a murmured prayer, if that prayer means truth; for a flower, if that flower means love; for a trifle of flag, if that flag means home.

"The war you waged was as pure a war of service and ideals as was ever waged by men. It was no war of conquest, nor of vainglory, nor of hate. You loved the Union and you did not fight against her; but you loved your State, and what she stood for, more, and you fought for her with a valor whose radiance unstained by any self-interest becomes more luminous with every passing year. . . . It is for the spirit in which you made your sacrifice—the love of the man for the land of his birth and the institutions of his fathers . . . it is this supreme self-surrender and self-forgetfulness that sanctify all of the temporalities of that war of destruction, and evoke from its terrific annihilations the eternal benedictions of peace.

"In the nation's holy of holies will stand your ancient sacrifice, the incarnate patriotism of a continent—History's Calvary becomes its Mount of Transfiguration."—Edward Kidder Graham, "Welcome to the Civil War Classes, 1861-'68."

FIRST PAPER: BY.....

# Subject: LEAVING THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

- a. Influences for Union and for Secession.
- b. North Carolina refuses to secede,-February election, 1861.

- c. North Carolina at the Peace Conference.
- d. Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for troops.
- e. "You can get no troops from North Carolina."
- f. The Secession Convention of May, 1861.

#### REFERENCES:

Boyd, History, Ch. XVI; Hamilton, Party Politics, Chs. XVII-XVIII; also History, Ch. I; also Reconstruction, Ch. I; Wagstaff, State Rights and Political Parties, Ch. V; McCormick. Personnel of the Convention of 1861, and Battle, Legislation of the Convention of 1861 (Sprunt, No. 1); Memoirs of W. W. Holden, Ch. I:

SECOND PAPER: By....

Subject: THE BOYS IN GRAY.

- a. Organizing for war.
- b. Capture of New Bern.
- c. Fort Fisher.
- d. Sherman's invasion.
- e. Surrender of Raleigh.
- f. Johnston's last stand.
- g. North Carolina's contribution to the Confederacy.

#### REFERENCES:

Hamilton, History, Ch. II; also Reconstruction, Ch. I; Hill, History, Chs. XXXII-XLIII; also Confederate Military History, Vol. IV (this volume deals with operations in North Carolina); Five Points in the Record of North Carolina in the Civil War (Literary and Historical Activities in North Carolina, Vol. I, 371-491); Spencer, Last Ninety Days of the War in North Carolina; Clark, North Carolina in the Confederacy, (South in the Building of the Nation, Vol. I, 483-97); Dowd, Life of Vance (lectures of Vance on "The Political and Social South during the War" pp. 430-62; and on "The Last Days of the War in North Carolina," pp. 462-493).

FIRST PAPER: By.....

Subject: Zebulon Baird Vance, The Great War Governor.

Biography.

#### REFERENCES:

Dowd, Life of Vance; Battle, Address at Unveiling of Statue of Vance at Raleigh; Memorial Addresses (in United States Senate and House of Representatives); Proceedings in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C., at the Unveiling of a Statue to Zebulon B. Vance.

## FOURTEENTH MEETING

Date	Place

# General Topic: Under the Old Flag Again

"Peace then came-no, not peace, but the end of war came-no, not the end of war, but the end of legitimate civilized war, and for three years you dallied with us. One day we were treated as though we were in the Union, and as though we had legitimate State governments in operation; another day we were treated as though we were out of the Union, and our State governments were rebellious usurpations. It was a regular game of 'Now you see it and now you don't.' We were in the Union for all purposes of oppression; we were out of it for all purposes of protection. Finally, . . . the Union was dissolved by act of Congress and we were formally legislated outside. . . . You deposed our State governments and ejected from office every official, from Governor to township constable, and remitted us to a state of chaos in which the only light of human authority for the regulation of human affairs and control of human passions was that which gleamed from the polished point of the soldier's bayonet. . . . You disfranchised at least ten per cent of our citizens, embracing the wisest, best and most experienced. You enfranchised our slaves, the lowest and most ignorant; and you placed over them as leaders a class of men who have attained to the highest positions of infamy known to modern ages. . . . It would be well . . . to remember that the inflexible law of compensation exists in politics as well as in all things else. If we violate the laws of health we suffer bodily pains or early dissolution; if we violate the laws of society we suffer in public esteem; . . . if we violate the laws of God, we will suffer the penalties of sin. . . . So it is in politics. You outraged all of our sensibilities in your treatment of us, and we naturally became your political enemies. There is no impunity for transgression."-Z. B. Vance, Speech in the U. S. Senate, 1880.

FIRST PAPER: BY

Subject: MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER 2.

a. Overthrow of the State government.

b. "Provisional Governor" Holden.

- c. The Conventions of 1865 and 1866.
- d. Under military rule.
- e. Restoration of civil government.

Hamilton, History, Chs. V-VI; also Reconstruction, Chs. III-VI; Hill, History, Chs. XLIV-XLV; Herbert, Why the Solid South?; Hamilton, North Carolina from 1865 to the Present Time (South in the Building of the Nation, I, 479); Memoirs of W. W. Holden; Winston, Matthew W. Ransom; following in Biog. Hist: W. W. Holden (III-184); Jonathan Worth (III-435); Josiah Turner, Jr., (III-415); Curtis H. Brogden (VI-106); Albion W. Tourgee (IV-440); Matt. W. Ransom (I-420).

SECOND PAPER: BY.....

Subject: THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE.

- a. Coming of the carpet-baggers.
- b. Freedmen and the Freedmen's Bureau.
- c. Civilization endangered.
- d. The genuine Ku Klux Klan.
- e. Social and political results of the Ku Klux movement.

#### REFERENCES:

Hamilton, History, Ch. VII; also Reconstruction, Chs. VIII, XII, XIII, XIV; Jarvis, The Ku Klux Klan (Booklet, I,-12, II-1); Dent, Origin and Development of the Ku Klux Klan, (Trinity Hist. Papers, Series 1); Pegram, A Ku Klux Raid and What Became of It (Ibid); Carlton, The Assassination of John Walters Stephens (Ibid, Series II); Memoirs of W. W. Holden.

THIRD PAPER: BY.....

Subject: William A. Graham, A Statesman of the Old Regime.

Biographical sketch.

#### REFERENCES:

McGehee, William A. Graham (Peele, Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians); Nash, William A. Graham (Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission, Bulletin No. 7); Spencer, Last Ninety Days of the War in North Carolina, passim.

## FIFTEENTH MEETING

Date	Place
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General Topic: Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth

"And now, Mr. President, if the breath was about to leave my body and I was permitted to say but one word as to what my country most needed, that word should be Rest! Rest from strife, rest from sectional conflict, rest from sectional bitterness, rest from inflammatory appeals. . . . Rest in all lands and in all literature is used as the symbol of the most perfect state of felicity which mankind can attain in this world and the next. 'And the land had rest,' said the old Hebrew chroniclers in describing the reign of their good kings. . . . Heaven itself is described as rest. . . . . Can we not give rest to our people? I know, Mr. President, that those from whom I come desire it above their chief joy. The excitement through which we have passed for the last twenty years, the suffering and the sorrow, the calamity, public and private, which they have undergone have filled their hearts with indescribable yearnings for national peace. . . . There is one policy, and but one, to effect this object, and that is the policy of conciliation, of restoration. . . . Nature everywhere teaches it, and her thousand agencies, silent and mysterious, constantly inculcate it. . . . Cross this noble river which flows by our capital and search for the battlefields of blood-watered Virginia. You can scarce find them. Dense forests of young saplings cover all the hills and plains that were so lately swept bare by marching and camping armies. . . . Waving seas of wheat cover the open fields so lately plowed by the bursting shells while charging battalions met in deadly shock; and green grass has so covered the lines of entrenchment as to give them all the seeming of the cunning farmer's ditches. Restoration is Nature's law; let us imitate her."-Z. B. Vance, Speech in the United States Senate, 1880.

FIRST PAPER: BY.....

Subject: FRUITS OF THE SOIL.

a. Soil and climate.

b. North Carolina, "a three-crop State."

- c. Establishment of State Department of Agriculture.
- d. The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering.
- e. Agricultural development, 1870-1920.

#### REFERENCES:

Hamilton, History, Chs. XI, XVII; Biennial Reports (State Department of Agriculture,) North Carolina and its Resources (State Department of Agriculture, 1896); Bulletins (North Carolina Club, Chapel Hill); North Carolina Manual, issues 1905-1923; U. S. Census Reports.

SECOND PAPER: By.....

Subject: THE MUSIC OF THE LOOM.

- a. Basis of our industrial development.
- b. Manufacturing in ante-bellum days.
- c. Pioneers of our modern industrialism.
- d. Development of manufacture of (1) cotton, (2) tobacco, (3) lumber.
- e. Growth of industrial centers,—High Point, Winston-Salem, Gastonia, Durham, and others.
- f. Modern industrial problems.

#### REFERENCES:

Hamilton, History, Chs. XI, XVII; Thompson, From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill; Brooks, The Story of Cotton; Tompkins, History of Mecklenburg County, 2v, passim; Winston, A Builder of the New South: Daniel Augustus Tompkins; Reports (Commissioner of Labor and Printing); Reports of U. S. Census Bureau; Sketches of following in Biog. Hist: Julian S. Carr (II-51); the Dukes (III-94-114); the Fries family (III-129-57); the Hanes brothers (II-139-152); the Holt family (VII-198-256); Richard Joshua Reynolds (III-334); Moses and Caesar Cone (VIII-109-117).

FIRST PAPER: BY.....

Subject: Charles B. Aycock, Educational Governor.

- a. Reopening of the University, 1875.
- b. History of public schools, 1868-1900.
- c. Biographical sketch of Governor Aycock.

#### REFERENCES:

Connor and Poe, Life and Speeches of Charles B. Aycock; Knight, Public School Education in North Carolina, XIII-XV; Hamilton, History, Ch. XVI.

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General Topic: History ofCounty
"I love my home town better than any other town in Wayne
County; I love Wayne County better than any other county in
North Carolina, North Carolina better than any other State
in the Union, the United States better than any other country
in the world, and I love this world better than the next."—Charles
B. Aycock, Educational Address in Maine.
"The love of home, of family, of neighborhood, of county, of
State, predominated in him [Robert E. Lee]. The elemental
foundation of all free government is found in this vital fact.
There can never be a free people save those who love and
serve those closest to them first, and those farthest away after-
wards. The Gospel must be preached to all the world, but its
preaching must begin at Jerusalem. It never could have begun
anywhere else, and if it had, it would never have gone anywhere
else."—Aycock, Address on Lee's birthday, 1912.
FIRST PAPER: BY
Subject: Our Own Neighborhood.

- a. Geographical features.
- b. Flora and fauna.
- c. Influence of its geography on its history.
- d. Population:

Race elements.

Where they came from.

Why they came.

Character.

SECOND PAPER: BY....

- a. Organization of the county.
- b. When and why created.
- c. Boundaries.
- d. Origin of name.
- e. Selection of county seat.
- f. Erection of public buildings.
- g. The first county government.

# THIRD PAPER: BY.....

## Subject: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

- a. Important historical events and persons.
- b. Development of county government.
- c. The public school system.
- d. Churches.
- e. Road building.
- f. The coming of railroads.
- g. Agricultural development.
- h. Industrial growth.
- i. Growth of wealth and population.

#### REFERENCES:

The following references are to general sources only, which the student of the history of any county would of course consult; it is impracticable to list here a bibliography of specific counties and localities.

Colonial Records of North Carolina.

Laws.

Legislative Journals.

Newspapers.

County and town records.

Reports of county and town officials.

U. S. Census Reports.

Reports of State officials.

Family records.

Church and school records.

Traditions and personal reminiscences.

Bulletins of the North Carolina Club (Chapel Hill, N. C.), North Carolina Manual, 1913.

Bibliographies of many counties and localities.

Boyd and Hamilton, A Syllabus of North Carolina History, 1584-1876. (Durham, 1913).

Connor, History of North Carolina, Vol. I: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods 1584-1783. (Chicago, 1919.)

Boyd, History of North Carolina, Vol. II: The Federal Period, 1783-1860. (Chicago, 1919).

Hamilton, History of North Carolina, Vol. III: North Carolina since 1860. (Chicago, 1919.)

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